

(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the initial meeting of the Commission, and annually thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the progress of the activities of the Commission as of the date of such report, including any findings, recommendations, or lessons learned endorsed by the Commission.

(II) ADDENDA.—Any member of the Commission may submit an addendum to a report required under subclause (I) setting forth the separate views of such member with respect to any matter considered by the Commission.

(III) BRIEFING.—On the date of the submission of the first annual report, the Commission shall brief Congress.

(i) FINAL REPORT.—

(I) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the initial meeting of the Commission, the Commission shall submit to Congress a report that contains a detailed statement of the findings, recommendations, and lessons learned endorsed by the Commission.

(II) ADDENDA.—Any member of the Commission may submit an addendum to the report required under subclause (I) setting forth the separate views of such member with respect to any matter considered by the Commission.

(III) EXTENSION.—The Commission may submit the report required under subclause (I) at a date that is not more than 1 year later than the date specified in such clause if agreed to by the chairperson and ranking member of each of the appropriate congressional committees.

(B) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1)(B) shall be submitted and publicly released on a Government website in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(C) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS ON DECLASSIFICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after the date that the report required by subparagraph (A)(ii) is submitted, each relevant agency of jurisdiction shall submit to the committee of jurisdiction a report on the efforts of such agency to declassify such annex.

(ii) CONTENTS.—Each report required by clause (i) shall include—

(I) a list of the items in the classified annex that the agency is working to declassify at the time of the report and an estimate of the timeline for declassification of such items;

(II) a broad description of items in the annex that the agency is declining to declassify at the time of the report; and

(III) any justification for withholding declassification of certain items in the annex and an estimate of the timeline for declassification of such items.

(f) POWERS OF COMMISSION.—

(1) HEARINGS.—The Commission may hold such hearings, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission considers necessary to carry out its purpose and functions under this section.

(2) ASSISTANCE FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(A) INFORMATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may secure directly from a Federal department or agency such information as the Commission considers necessary to carry out this section.

(ii) FURNISHING INFORMATION.—Upon receipt of a written request by the Co-Chairpersons of the Commission, the head of the department or agency shall expeditiously furnish the information to the Commission.

(B) SPACE FOR COMMISSION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Commission,

shall identify and make available suitable excess space within the Federal space inventory to house the operations of the Commission. If the Administrator of General Services is not able to make such suitable excess space available within such 30-day period, the Commission may lease space to the extent that funds are available for such purpose.

(3) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

(4) GIFTS.—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services, goods, and property from non-Federal entities for the purposes of aiding and facilitating the work of the Commission. The authority in this subsection does not extend to gifts of money. Gifts accepted under this authority shall be documented, and conflicts of interest or the appearance of conflicts of interest shall be avoided. Subject to the authority in this section, commissioners shall otherwise comply with rules set forth by the Select Committee on Ethics of the Senate and the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives governing employees of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(5) LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The Commission shall operate as a legislative advisory committee and shall not be subject to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463; 5 U.S.C. App) or section 552b, United States Code (commonly known as the Government in the Sunshine Act).

(g) COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.—

(1) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—A member of the Commission who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Commission.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

(3) STAFF.—

(A) STATUS AS FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—Notwithstanding the requirements of section 2105 of title 5, United States Code, including the required supervision under subsection (a)(3) of such section, the members of the commission shall be deemed to be Federal employees.

(B) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The Commission shall appoint and fix the rate of basic pay for an Executive Director in accordance with section 3161(d) of title 5, United States Code.

(C) PAY.—The Executive Director, with the approval of the Commission, may appoint and fix the rate of basic pay for additional personnel as staff of the Commission in accordance with section 3161(d) of title 5, United States Code.

(4) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—A Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Commission without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(5) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Co-Chairpersons of the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals that do not exceed the daily equivalent

of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of that title.

(h) TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.—The Commission shall terminate 90 days after the date on which the Commission submits the report required under subsection (e)(2)(A)(ii).

(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds appropriated to the legislative branch, \$3,000,000 from the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund may be made available to carry out the activities of the Commission.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Any sums appropriated under the authorization contained in this section shall remain available, without fiscal year limitation, until the date of the termination of the Commission under subsection (h).

SA 4630. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . OFFICE OF SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term “Assistant Secretary” means the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Supply Chain Resiliency.

(2) CRITICAL PRODUCT.—The term “critical product” means a product that is critical to the national security, economic security, or public health of the United States.

(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible entity”—

(A) means a manufacturer that—

(i) produces not less than 1 good at a facility in the United States; and

(ii) is a small business concern; and

(B) may include a manufacturer that is not a small business concern if the Secretary determines that providing expansion support to the manufacturer under subsection (c) would be in the public interest.

(4) OFFICE.—The term “Office” means the Office of Supply Chain Resiliency.

(5) PROGRAM.—The term “Program” means the Supply Chain Monitoring and Resiliency Program established under subsection (c)(1).

(6) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

(7) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term “small business concern” has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

(b) OFFICE OF SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCY.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish within the Department of Commerce the Office of Supply Chain Resiliency.

(2) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The Office shall be headed by the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Supply Chain Resiliency, who shall be appointed by the Secretary.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The Assistant Secretary shall—

(A) administer the Supply Chain Monitoring and Resiliency Program;

(B) hire each employee of the Office; and

(C) issue regulations necessary to carry out this Act.

(c) SUPPLY CHAIN MONITORING AND RESILIENCY PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Assistant Secretary shall establish within the Office the Supply Chain Resiliency Program.

(2) OBJECTIVES.—The objectives of the Program shall be to—

(A) monitor and research interstate commerce and supply chains in the United States to identify vulnerabilities in supply chains that—

(i) produce products that are critical to the national security, economic security, and public health of the United States; and

(ii) produce products in emerging technologies; and

(B) improve the supply in the United States of critical products in supply chains identified under subparagraph (A) by providing expansion support to eligible entities.

(3) SUPPLY CHAIN RESEARCH.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Under the Program, the Assistant Secretary shall conduct research and analysis to identify supply chains that are—

(i) experiencing supply shortages; or

(ii) vulnerable to experiencing supply shortages.

(B) SUPPLY CHAIN VULNERABILITIES.—For the purpose of subparagraph (A), a supply chain that is experiencing a supply shortage or vulnerable to experiencing a supply shortage shall include a supply chain within which there is—

(i) a critical product—

(I) of which there is a supply shortage or price spike due to a limited supply of the critical product; or

(II) that is in danger of experiencing a supply shortage or price spike due to a limited supply of the product;

(ii) a manufacturer in the United States that is the sole supplier, or that is in danger of becoming the sole supplier, in the supply chain of a critical product;

(iii) a manufacturer in the United States of a critical product that cannot make investments in property, a plant, and equipment necessary to expand the production of the critical product due to a lack of access to low-cost, long-term capital;

(iv) a manufacturer in the United States that has reduced output of a critical product because—

(I) the necessary inputs to manufacture the critical product are unavailable due to a supply shortage or transportation disruption;

(II) the cost of necessary inputs to manufacture the critical product have increased because of a supply shortage; or

(III) the critical product cannot be delivered due to a transportation disruption; and

(v) any other supply chain disruption identified by the Assistant Secretary that results in, or could result in, increased prices and supply shortages for a critical product.

(C) METHODS.—In conducting the research and analysis required under subparagraph (A), the Assistant Secretary may—

(i) conduct surveys of industry;

(ii) analyze market data, including consumer price indices and the components of those indices; and

(iii) convene meetings with manufacturers, suppliers, consumers, retailers, labor organizations, and other constituents of supply chains in the United States.

(D) SUPPLY SHOCK STRESS TESTS.—The Assistant Secretary may conduct stress tests to simulate the impact of hypothetical supply chain shocks on—

(i) supply chains for critical products in the United States; and

(ii) manufacturers in the United States that comprise the supply chains described in clause (i) by—

(I) producing critical products;

(II) supplying inputs to critical products; or

(III) buying critical products as an input for the manufactured goods of the manufacturer.

(E) ELIGIBILITY FOR EXPANSION SUPPORT.—In identifying entities that may be eligible to receive expansion support under paragraph (4)(A), the Assistant Secretary—

(i) shall use data gathered from the research conducted under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) may use results of the stress tests conducted under subparagraph (D).

(4) SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCY EXPANSION SUPPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Under the Program, the Assistant Secretary shall provide expansion support to eligible entities in the form of—

(i) loans;

(ii) loan guaranties on private markets; and

(iii) grants.

(B) USE OF EXPANSION SUPPORT.—An eligible entity that receives expansion support under subparagraph (A) shall use the expansion support to expand production of a product that is part of a supply chain identified under paragraph (3)(A).

(C) TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EXPANSION SUPPORT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity that receives expansion support under subparagraph (A) shall agree to—

(I) maintain production of a critical product in the United States;

(II) comply with the labor standards required under clause (ii); and

(III) any other terms or conditions the Assistant Secretary may require in order to achieve the objectives of the Program.

(ii) LABOR-MANAGEMENT COOPERATION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), this subparagraph shall apply with respect to any recipient of funding under this section who is an employer and any labor organization who represents or seeks to represent any employees or only those employees who perform or will perform work funded under this section.

(II) RECOGNITION.—Any employer receiving funds under this section shall recognize for purposes of collective bargaining a labor organization that demonstrates that a majority of the employees in a unit appropriate for such purposes and who perform or will perform work funded under this section have signed valid authorizations designating the labor organization as their collective bargaining representative and that no other labor organization is certified or recognized pursuant to section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 159) as the exclusive representative of any of the employees in the unit who perform or will perform such work. Upon such showing of majority status, the employer shall notify the labor organization and the National Labor Relations Board that the employer—

(aa) has determined that the labor organization represents a majority of the employees in such unit who perform or will perform such work; and

(bb) is recognizing the labor organization as the exclusive representative of the employees in such unit who perform or will perform such work for the purposes of collective bargaining pursuant to that section.

(III) DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND UNIT CERTIFICATION.—If a dispute over majority status or the appropriateness of the unit described in subclause (II) arise between the employer and the labor organization, either party may request that the National Labor Relations Board investigate and resolve the dispute. If the Board finds that a majority of the employees in a unit appropriate for purposes of collective bargaining who perform or will

perform work funded under this section has signed valid authorizations designating the labor organization as their representative for such purposes and that no other individual or labor organization is certified or recognized as the exclusive representative of any of the employees in the unit who perform or will perform such work for such purposes, the Board shall not direct an election but shall certify the labor organization as the representative described in section 9(a) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 159(a)).

(IV) MEETINGS AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS.—Not later than 10 days after an employer receiving funding under this subsection receives a written request for collective bargaining from a recognized or certified labor organization representing employees who perform or will perform work funded under this subsection, or within such period as the parties agree upon, the labor organization and employer shall meet and commence to bargain collectively and shall make every reasonable effort to conclude and sign a collective bargaining agreement.

(V) MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.—If, after the expiration of the 90-day period beginning on the date on which collective bargaining is commenced under subclause (IV), or such additional period as the parties may agree upon, the parties have failed to reach an agreement, either party may notify the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (referred to in this clause as the “Service”) of the existence of a dispute and request mediation. Whenever such a request is received, it shall be the duty of the Service promptly to put itself in communication with the parties and to use its best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to bring them to agreement.

(VI) TRIPARTITE ARBITRATION.—

(aa) IN GENERAL.—If, after the expiration of the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the request for mediation is made under subclause (V), or such additional period as the parties may agree upon, the Service is not able to bring the parties to agreement by mediation and conciliation, the Service shall refer the dispute to a tripartite arbitration panel established in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Service.

(bb) MEMBERS.—A tripartite arbitration panel established under this subclause with respect to a dispute shall be composed of 1 member selected by the labor organization, 1 member selected by the employer, and 1 neutral member mutually agreed to by the labor organization and the employer. Each such member shall be selected not later than 14 days after the expiration of the 30-day period described in item (aa) with respect to such dispute. Any member not so selected by the date that is 14 days after the expiration of such period shall be selected by the Service.

(cc) DECISIONS.—A majority of a tripartite arbitration panel established under this subclause with respect to a dispute shall render a decision settling the dispute as soon as practicable, and (absent extraordinary circumstances or by agreement or permission of the parties) not later than 120 days after the establishment of such panel. Such a decision shall be binding upon the parties for a period of 2 years, unless amended during such period by written consent of the parties. Such decision shall be based on—

(AA) the financial status and prospects of the employer;

(BB) the size and type of the operations and business of the employer;

(CC) the cost of living of the employees;

(DD) the ability of the employees to sustain themselves, their families, and their dependents on the wages and benefits they earn from the employer; and

(EE) the wages and benefits other employees in the same business provide their employees.

(VII) CONTRACTORS AND SUBCONTRACTORS.—Any employer receiving funds under this subsection to procure goods or services shall require a contractor or subcontractor, whose employees perform or will perform work funded under this subsection, that contracts or subcontracts with the employer to comply with the requirements set forth in subclauses (I) through (VI).

(VIII) DEFINITIONS.—In this clause, the terms “employee”, “employer”, and “labor organization” have the meanings given the terms in section 2 of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 152).

(ii) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated to carry out this section shall not be used to assist, promote, or deter organizing of labor organizations.

(5) SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCY FUND.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Supply Chain Resiliency Fund for the purpose of funding loans, loan guaranties, and grants under the Program.

(B) FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCY FUND.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary shall use the funds in the Supply Chain Resiliency Fund to finance loans, loan guaranties, and grants to eligible entities under the Program.

(ii) RESERVE RATIO.—The Assistant Secretary shall not lend in excess of 10 times the capital in reserve in the Supply Chain Resiliency Fund.

(iii) INTEREST RATE.—The Assistant Secretary shall establish interest rates for loans, loan guaranties, and other instruments as the Secretary considers appropriate, taking into account—

(I) the objectives of the Program described in section paragraph (2); and

(II) the cost of capital experienced by foreign competitors to the beneficiaries of the support provided under this subsection.

(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Assistant Secretary \$5,000,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027 to carry out the Program, of which \$4,000,000,000 shall be deposited into the Supply Chain Resiliency Fund established under paragraph (5).

SA 4631. Mr. ROMNEY (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1216. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ALLIES AND PARTNERS ASSISTING EVACUATION FROM AFGHANISTAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) following the Afghan Taliban takeover of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Bahrain, Georgia, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kosovo, Kuwait, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Mexico, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Spain, Sudan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the Self-Declared Independent Republic of Somaliland responded to the United States’

request for assistance in the effort to evacuate and support thousands of United States citizens, lawful permanent residents of the United States, vulnerable Afghans, and their families; and

(2) the United States values the vital contributions of these partners and allies to the evacuation effort and is grateful for their support of this critical humanitarian mission.

SA 4632. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X, add the following:

Subtitle H—National Emergencies Act Reform

SEC. 1071. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Assuring that Robust, Thorough, and Informed Congressional Leadership is Exercised Over National Emergencies Act” or the “ARTICLE ONE Act”.

SEC. 1072. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO DECLARATION AND RENEWAL OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

Section 201 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 201. DECLARATIONS AND RENEWALS OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

“(a) **AUTHORITY TO DECLARE NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.**—With respect to Acts of Congress authorizing the exercise, during the period of a national emergency, of any special or extraordinary power, the President is authorized to declare such a national emergency by proclamation. Such proclamation shall immediately be transmitted to Congress and published in the Federal Register.

“(b) **SPECIFICATION OF PROVISIONS OF LAW TO BE EXERCISED.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—No powers or authorities made available by statute for use during the period of a national emergency shall be exercised unless and until the President specifies the provisions of law under which the President proposes that the President or other officers will act in—

“(A) a proclamation declaring a national emergency under subsection (a); or

“(B) one or more Executive orders relating to the emergency published in the Federal Register and transmitted to Congress.

“(2) **LIMITATIONS.**—The President may—

“(A) specify under paragraph (1) only provisions of law that make available powers and authorities that relate to the nature of the national emergency; and

“(B) exercise such powers and authorities only to address the national emergency.

“(c) **TEMPORARY EFFECTIVE PERIODS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A declaration of a national emergency under subsection (a) may last for 30 days from the issuance of the proclamation (not counting the day on which the proclamation was issued) and shall terminate when that 30-day period expires unless there is enacted into law a joint resolution of approval under section 203 with respect to the proclamation.

“(2) **EXERCISE OF POWERS AND AUTHORITIES.**—Any power or authority made available under a provision of law described in subsection (a) and specified pursuant to sub-

section (b) may be exercised for 30 days from the issuance of the proclamation or Executive order (not counting the day on which such proclamation or Executive order was issued). That power or authority cannot be exercised once that 30-day period expires, unless there is enacted into law a joint resolution of approval under section 203 approving—

“(A) the proclamation of the national emergency or the Executive order; and

“(B) the exercise of the power or authority specified by the President in such proclamation or Executive order.

“(3) **EXCEPTION IF CONGRESS IS UNABLE TO CONVENE.**—If Congress is physically unable to convene as a result of an armed attack upon the United States or another national emergency, the 30-day periods described in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall begin on the first day Congress convenes for the first time after the attack or other emergency.

“(d) **PROHIBITION ON SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS IF EMERGENCIES NOT APPROVED.**—

“(1) **SUBSEQUENT DECLARATIONS.**—If a joint resolution of approval is not enacted under section 203 with respect to a national emergency before the expiration of the 30-day period described in subsection (c), or with respect to a national emergency proposed to be renewed under subsection (e), the President may not, during the remainder of the term of office of that President, declare a subsequent national emergency under subsection (a) with respect to the same circumstances.

“(2) **EXERCISE OF AUTHORITIES.**—If a joint resolution of approval is not enacted under section 203 with respect to a power or authority specified by the President in a proclamation under subsection (a) or an Executive order under subsection (b)(1)(B) with respect to a national emergency, the President may not, during the remainder of the term of office of that President, exercise that power or authority with respect to that emergency.

“(e) **RENEWAL OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.**—A national emergency declared by the President under subsection (a) or previously renewed under this subsection, and not already terminated pursuant to subsection (c) or section 202(a), shall terminate on a date that is not later than one year after the President transmitted to Congress the proclamation declaring the emergency under subsection (a) or Congress approved a previous renewal pursuant to this subsection, unless—

“(1) the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to Congress an Executive order renewing the emergency; and

“(2) there is enacted into law a joint resolution of approval renewing the emergency pursuant to section 203 before the termination of the emergency or previous renewal of the emergency.

“(f) **EFFECT OF FUTURE LAWS.**—No law enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act shall supersede this title unless it does so in specific terms, referring to this title, and declaring that the new law supersedes the provisions of this title.”.

SEC. 1073. TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

Section 202 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 202. TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Any national emergency declared by the President under section 201(a) shall terminate on the earliest of—

“(1) the date provided for in section 201(c);

“(2) the date on which Congress, by statute, terminates the emergency;

“(3) the date on which the President issues a proclamation terminating the emergency; or

“(4) the date provided for in section 201(e).